

CULTURAL RESOURCES REPORT COVER SHEET

Author: Kelly R. Bush M.A. Lindsey E. Koehler M.S.

Title of Report: Archaeological Letter Report: Snohomish County Parks, Wellington Hills Golf Course, Snohomish County, WA

Date of Report: November 7, 2012

County(ies): Snohomish Section: 35 Township: 27 N Range: 5E

Quad: Bothell Acres: 100

PDF of report submitted (REQUIRED) ☒ Yes

Historic Property Inventory Forms to be Approved Online? ☐ Yes ☒ No

Archaeological Site(s)/Isolate(s) Found or Amended? ☐ Yes ☒ No

TCP(s) found? ☐ Yes ☒ No

Replace a draft? ☐ Yes ☒ No

Satisfy a DAHP Archaeological Excavation Permit requirement? ☐ Yes # ☒ No

Were Human Remains Found? ☐ Yes DAHP Case # ☒ No

DAHP Archaeological Site #:

- Submission of PDFs is required.
- Please be sure that any PDF submitted to DAHP has its cover sheet, figures, graphics, appendices, attachments, correspondence, etc., compiled into one single PDF file.
- Please check that the PDF displays correctly when opened.



November 7, 2012

James Yap
Snohomish County Parks and Recreation
6705 Puget Parks Drive
Snohomish, WA 98296

Re: Archaeological Letter Report: Snohomish County Parks: Wellington Hills Golf Course,
Snohomish County, WA

Dear Mr. Yap,

James Yap of Snohomish County Parks contacted Kelly R. Bush of ERCI, in September 2012 to conduct preliminary archaeological overview in the Wellington Hills Golf Course, located southeast of the intersection of State Route (SR) 522 and SR 9, north of downtown Woodinville, in an unincorporated area of Snohomish County, Washington (Figure 1 - 3). This letter report documents the initial overview of this property. Snohomish County Parks and Recreation is the lead agency for this project.

Subject property: Wellington Hills Golf Course, Snohomish County, WA

Parcel	Owner	Address
27053500302100	Snohomish County	None
27053500302200	Snohomish County	None
27053500300100	Snohomish County	None
27053500300200	Snohomish County	None
27053500300300	Snohomish County	None
27053500300400	Snohomish County	7026 240 th ST. SE
27053500300500	Snohomish County	6818 240 th ST. SE
27053500300600	Snohomish County	6728 240 th ST. SE
27053500302000	Snohomish County	None
27053500301100	Snohomish County	7026 240 th ST. SE

Lead Agency: Snohomish County Parks and Recreation

County: Snohomish

Quad Map: Bothell

Section 35, Township 27 North, Range 5 East

Latitude/ Longitude: 47° 46' 44" N/ 122° 8' 17" W

UTM Zone: Zone 10 564680 E 5291838 N

Elevation: ~415 feet (125 meters)

Acres: ~ 100

Local water body: Bear Creek

Landform Regional: glacial till plain

Archaeological Site: None

Geomorphology and Soils

Environmental factors play an important role in the location and preservation of archaeological sites. Soils are of particular interest to cultural resource managers because archaeological sites generally occur in soil matrices and soils can be used for reconstructing past landscapes and landscape evolution, for use in estimating the age of surfaces and depositional episodes, and for providing physical and chemical indicators of human occupation.

It is outside the scope of this project to describe detailed information about the landform processes that sculpted the current Puget Sound environment; however, detailed descriptions of landform origins for this region and sea-level stabilization can be found in Armstrong 1977; Burns 1985; Clague 1980; Downing 1983; Easterbrook 1963, 1968; Fladmark 1975; Goudie 1983; Hilbert and Miller 2001; Ness and Richins 1958; Pielou 1991; Thorson 1980, 1989; White 1980; Whitlock 1992.

The project area is within the larger Puget Sound Trough. This trough is surrounded by the Cascade and Olympic Mountains. These mountains are the headwaters of large and small water courses that down cut through the rugged terrain and create the great deltas of the Puget Sound. The Wellington Hills Golf Course Project is located near the southern border of Snohomish County and about 2.1 miles northeast of the city of Woodinville. The Area of Potential Effect (APE) is situated on a gently rolling topography on the east side of State Route (SR) 522 and Bear Creek. SR 522 parallels Bear Creek, which empties into the Sammamish River near Woodinville. The creek starts in the glaciated uplands about 1.5 miles northwest of the town of Clearview and flows south for 7.7 miles through rurally zoned areas (Sno-King Watershed Council 2012). The Bear Creek Watershed includes about 10,000 acres (Sno-King Watershed Council 2012).

The project area is in the Puget Trough Province, characterized by glacial geology and topography (Franklin and Dyrness 1988: 16). As the most recent glacial epoch ended, glacial till and outwash were deposited with soils that formed in glacial materials under the influence of coniferous forest vegetation. Glacial retreat also caused isostatic rebound as the weight of glacial ice on the surface subsided; isostatic rebound reached heights of 140 meters. Modern sea level and shoreline configurations did not stabilize until about 5,000 years ago (Thorson 1980).

Puget Sound was excavated by the sub glacial erosion of the Cordilleran ice sheet, which has repeatedly inundated the lowlands over the last 100,000 years. The southernmost extension of the ice sheet, named the Puget lobe, buried the lowlands with around a thousand meters of ice, which extended laterally from the Olympic Mountains in the west, to the front of Cascade Range in the east (Bretz 1913). The Cordilleran ice sheet was primarily nourished with ice that accumulated primarily in the British Columbia Coast Mountains, but also received ice and sediment input from the Selkirk and Columbia Mountains northeast of the Puget Sound region (Clague and James 2002). As the climate shifted towards wetter and cooler conditions, glaciers accumulated mass until they began to advance down valley, or thicken until mountain ranges were overtopped. During interglacial periods, when the climate was relatively warm and dry, glaciers were confined to their upland basins (Clague and James 2002). Glacial activity during the late Pleistocene has been divided three geologic-climatic episodes that are based on stratigraphic evidence from northwestern Washington and southwestern British Columbia.

The vast majority of the Quaternary deposits in the Puget Sound Lowlands were laid down during the most recent advance of the Cordilleran ice sheet from 25,000 to 10,000 years ago, regionally known as the Fraser Glaciation. This interval includes several episodes that have been previously described; in chronological order these consist of an alpine stage of Vashon Glaciation (Crandell 1963), Vashon Glaciation (Willis 1898), and Sumas Glaciation (Armstrong 1957). Armstrong et al. (1965) have since revised the terminology by referring to them as stades, and subdividing Fraser Glaciation into 4 episodes of alternative advancing and retreating phases— Evans Creek Stade, Vashon Stade, Everson Interstade, and Sumas Stade.

The majority of the surficial sediments in the Puget Lowlands were laid down during the Vashon Stade (15,000 to 13,000 years ago), when the Puget Lobe reached its southernmost position about 25 km south of Olympia (Thorson 1980). Around 14,000 ^{14}C yr BP the Cordilleran Ice Sheet blocked the Juan de Fuca outlet to the Pacific Ocean (Porter and Swanson 1998), and consequently rerouted melt water to the southwest of the ice front via the Chehalis River Valley. As a result broad outwash plains dominate the topography of the southern lowlands (Thorson 1980).

After the glacial maximum, the ice sheet began to melt more rapidly, resulting in extensive deposition of recessional outwash sediments. Within 200-300 years, the terminus of the glacier had already retreated 100 km northward (Porter and Swanson 1998) and shortly after 13,000 ^{14}C yr BP the Strait of Juan de Fuca had been completely deglaciated (Clague and James 2002). The rate of retreat was likely accelerated due to calving of the Puget lobe into proglacial lakes and the later directly into the marine waters (Porter and Swanson 1998). Following the evacuation of the Puget Lobe from the lowland areas, rivers flowing west toward Puget Sound began to down cut through Pleistocene sediments and deposit alluvial sediments in the Holocene.

The Wellington Hills Golf Course is situated on a gently sloping till plain on the east side of Bear Creek. The creek has downcut through thick accumulations of Pleistocene glacial sediments that were deposited during the Vashon Stade. As the ice advanced southward through the Puget Sound Region, the glacial meltwater transported sediment in a braided streams, which built broad outwash plains in front of the ice front. These outwash sediments were then overrode by the glacier, mixed with additional redeposited materials, and compacted to form till, an unsorted mass of clay, silty, and gravel. The following units were taken directly from Minard (1985) and are presented in order of increasing age:

Alluvium (Holocene) dominates the areas along present stream channels, like Bear Creek. This deposit consists of unconsolidated, stratified gray to brown clay, silt, and very fine to fine sand with a high organic content. Medium to coarse sand and gravel commonly underlie the finer sediments that compose the floodplain. This unit ranges from 1 to 10 meters in thickness and lies unconformably on older units. *Alluvium* covers the Bear Creek floodplain in between 120-140 feet in elevation.

Vashon Till (Pleistocene) underlies the most of the APE and forms the gently sloping plains in Snohomish and northern King County. This unit is an unsorted mixture of mud, sand, pebbles, cobbles, and boulders. It is very compact, like concrete, and has a tendency to spall and crumble. This unit ranges in thickness from 3 to 18 meters. Although the uppermost 1 to 2 meters has good drainage, below this level water moves laterally.

Vashon Advance Outwash (Pleistocene) is gray, well stratified, and unconsolidated deposit with pebbles and cobbles. This unit is brown and somewhat oxidized. It is up to 60 meters thick and was laid down in a channel bed depositional environment along meltwater streams. *Advance Outwash* deposits serve as local sources of sand and gravel. *Vashon Advance Outwash* composes the lower slopes of the Bear Creek valley wall along SR 522.

Fraser Glaciation to Pre-Fraser Glaciation Transitional Beds (*Pleistocene*) consists of thinly bedded deposits of clay, silt, and very fine to fine sand. Beds range in thickness from laminae to thick beds. This unit is 30 meters thick in the Bothell Quadrangle. It is compact, but unstable because of a high moisture content and plasticity. The *Transitional Beds* were deposited in slow-moving water. This deposit outcrops along the northwest-dipping slope above SR 522 in between 240 and 260 feet in elevation.

This part of western Washington is located within the *Tsuga heterophylla* (western hemlock) environmental zone (Franklin and Dyrness 1988). The climate is significantly tempered by the proximal Pacific Ocean and Puget Sound. Summers are fairly warm and hot days are rare; winters are cool but snow and freezing temperatures are uncommon except at higher elevations. This wet, mild, maritime climate is responsible for the unique nature and wide distribution of the *Tsuga heterophylla*

zone, the most extensive vegetation zone in western Washington, Oregon and southwestern British Columbia.

The Western Hemlock Zone (WHZ) extends from the bottom of the Skagit River Valley to approximately 762 meters asl. While there are considerable variations within the zone, generally the WHZ has a wet and mild maritime climate (Franklin & Dyrness 1988: 71). Most of the precipitation falls in the form of rain and occurs mainly in the winter months. Soils are typically of medium texture, ranging from sandy loam to clay loam in some areas, with well developed soils limited to moderate slopes; on steeper slopes poorly developed, shallow soils are often encountered.

Major tree species within the Western Hemlock Zone include:

- *Pseudotsuga menziesii* (Douglas fir)
- *Tsuga heterophylla* (western hemlock)
- *Thuja plicata* (western red cedar)
- *Abies grandis* (grand fir)
- *Picea sitchensis* [near the coast] (sitka spruce)
- *Pinus monticola* [occasionally] (western white pine)

The Puget Sound area varies slightly from the rest of the (WHZ), which is largely a result of differing climate and soil types. The area is greatly impacted by the rain shadow of the Olympic Mountains. The average precipitation within the Puget Lowlands ranges from 800 to 900 millimetres. Also significant are the soil types present in the region, which largely developed from glacial drift and outwash. These soils are typically coarse textured, nutrient poor and excessively drained (Franklin & Dyrness 1988: 88).

Franklin & Dyrness (1988) list a number of notable differences in the plant communities as a result of these factors. They include:

- 1) Stands with *Pinus contorta* (shore pine), *Pinus monticola*, and *Pinus ponderosa* (ponderosa pine) as their major components
- 2) *Quercus garryana* (Garry oak) groves, which are commonly invaded by *Pseudotsuga menziesii*
- 3) Poorly drained areas with swamp or bog plant communities
- 4) Extensive prairies
- 5) The presence of species not commonly found in the WHZ such as *Juniperus scopulorum* (Rocky Mountain juniper), *Populus tremuloide* (trembling aspen), *Pinus ponderosa* and *Betula papyrifera* (paper birch)

Soil data for this project was obtained from the Web Soil Survey (WSS), which provides soil data and information produced by the National Cooperative Soil Survey. It is operated by the USDA Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) and provides access to the largest natural resource information system in the world. The site is updated and maintained online as the single authoritative source of soil survey information. According to the WSS, the project APE has three major soil types: Alderwood gravelly sandy loam, 2 to 8 percent slopes, Alderwood gravelly sandy loam, 8 to 15 percent slopes, and Alderwood gravelly sandy loam, 15 to 25 percent slopes.

Alderwood gravelly sandy loam, 2 to 8 percent slopes, is found throughout the project area. This soil is found at elevations of 50 to 800 feet. It is composed of 85 percent Alderwood and similar soils and 6 percent minor components of McKenna, Norma and Terric Medisapristis. Alderwood, the major component of this soil is found on till plains and has a parent material of basal till. Alderwood is moderately well drained and the water table is typically found at 18 to 36 inches. It is typically 20 to 40 inches to the restrictive feature, a densic material. A typical soil profile for Alderwood is 0 to 7

inches: Gravelly ashy sandy loam, 7 to 35 inches: Very gravelly ashy sandy loam, and 35 to 60 inches: Gravelly sandy loam.

Alderwood gravelly sandy loam, 8 to 15 percent slopes, is found in the northeastern and southern project area. This soil is found at elevations of 50 to 800 feet. It is composed of 95 percent Alderwood and similar soils and 5 percent Norma. Alderwood, the major component of this soil is found on till plains and has a parent material of basal till. Alderwood is moderately well drained and the water table is typically found at 18 to 36 inches. It is typically 20 to 40 inches to the restrictive feature, a densic material. A typical soil profile for Alderwood is 0 to 7 inches: Gravelly ashy sandy loam, 7 to 35 inches: Very gravelly ashy sandy loam, and 35 to 60 inches: Gravelly sandy loam.

Alderwood gravelly sandy loam, 15 to 25 percent slopes, is found in the eastern project area. This soil is found at elevations of 50 to 800 feet. It is composed of 95 percent Alderwood and similar soils and 5 percent Norma. Alderwood, the major component of this soil is found on till plains and has a parent material of basal till. Alderwood is moderately well drained and the water table is typically found at 18 to 36 inches. It is typically 20 to 40 inches to the restrictive feature, a densic material. A typical soil profile for Alderwood is 0 to 7 inches: Gravelly ashy sandy loam, 7 to 35 inches: Very gravelly ashy sandy loam, and 35 to 60 inches: Gravelly sandy loam.

Previous Archaeology

[REDACTED]

Archaeology in the Pacific Northwest is full of interesting stories and complex facets and components. Preservation of sites, history of research, modern demographics, and the taphonomic processes of landform creation and movement in the study area provide the plot lines to this fascinating story. The relationships between landscape and land use are well established. Some of these patterns can be seen in land use patterns in today's populations. The clustering associated with modern groups was common on a different scale in the past.

Archaeological sites are those historic properties that provide the physical evidence or material remains of previous human activities. Areas or landscape occurrences associated with oral history, origin narratives or accounts of traditional cultural use with or without corroborating (physical) evidence may also be eligible to the National Register of Historic Places as Traditional Cultural Properties.

[REDACTED]

We have included a site type definition table (Table 2) immediately below Table 1.

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]

Table 2: Site type definitions as provided by the Department of Archaeology and Historic Preservation (DAHP n.d.)

Site Type	Definition
Pre Contact Isolate	Single artifact, for example: a flake, knife, point, pestle, canoe anchor or net sinker, etc.
Pre Contact Camp	Short term occupation site.
Pre Contact Feature	A non portable element of an archaeology site, or example: post molds, hearth, oven, fire cracked rock concentration.
Pre Contact Lithic Material	A lithic scatter, quarry site, miscellaneous stone tool or debitage (waste material from the production or maintenance of tools).
Historic Agriculture	Designed landscape (for example: shelter belts or orchards) or ranch/ farm features (for example: stock pens, corrals, fences, canal or irrigation features).
Historic Refuse Scatter/Dump	Refuse scatter can scatter; refuse deposits, landfill, and/or debris pits.
Historic Road	Segments of abandoned roadbeds, for example: puncheon, corduroy or wagon roads. Intact and/or functioning roads may also be eligible.
Historic Structure Not Specified	Includes homes, cellars, garages, sheds, privies.
Historic Residential Structures	Includes structures whose function is unknown. Foundations, etc. may also be included.

Table 3: Parcels included in the APE.

Parcel Number	Address	Property Owner	Year Built	Existing HPIF	Date Recorded	Photos in HPIF	Common Name	Notes	Needs HPIF
27053500300500	6818 240 th ST SE, Woodinville, WA	Snohomish County	1910	Yes	2011	No	Vacant Residence/Maintenance Shop	Single family home (Platform frame, 1.5 stories)	Yes
27053500300600	6728 240 th ST SE, Woodinville, WA	Snohomish County	1962	No	N/A	No	Superintendent's Residence	Single family home No photos	No
27053500301100	7026 240 th ST SE, Woodinville, WA	Snohomish County	1954	Yes	2011	No	Clubhouse	Commercial/ Social use -- Wellington Golf clubhouse (platform frame, single story).	Yes
27053500300300	23421 SR 9 SE	Snohomish County	1924	Yes DAHP No. 31-01216	2003	No	Howell Log Cabin	Determined not eligible by SHPO in 2004. Snohomish County Snohomish County Snohomish County Register of Historic Places (King County 2012).	No
27053500300400	7026 240 th ST SE Woodinville, WA	Snohomish County	N/A	No	N/A	No	Pro-shop Well House Garage/Golf Cart Shed		Yes

Table 4: Parcel information for 7310 240th Street SE property.

Parcel Number	Address	Property Owner	Year Built	Existing HPIF	Date Recorded	Photo in HPIF	Common Name	Notes	Needs HPIF
27053500301300	7310 240 th Street SE	Johnny W. And Judy Burrow	1940	Yes	2011	No	Residence	Domestic-Single Family House	Yes
27053500301300	7310 240 th Street SE	Johnny W. And Judy Burrow	Unknown	No	N/A	N/A	Barn	Barn looks older than the house	Yes
27053500301300	7310 240 th Street SE	Johnny W. And Judy Burrow	Unknown	No	N/A	N/A	Shed	Pump house	Yes



Figure 1: Snohomish County assessor map showing subject property.



Figure 2: Bothell Quad Map showing the subject property (1953).



Figure 3: Aerial view of the subject property with the monitoring area highlighted in red.

Results

Clubhouse:

The Golf course Clubhouse building is located at 7026 240th Street SE, Woodinville (According to the County assessor, the structure was built in 1954. The 1-story building has an unknown roof clad in an unknown material (Artifacts Consulting, Inc. 2011a).

As the existing HPIF has no photos, no detailed descriptions of the building or an eligibility statement we believe a new HPIF is required prior to removal of the building.



Figure 4: View south of the Golf course Clubhouse.



Figure 5: View southeast of Clubhouse.



Figure 6: View north along front of Clubhouse.



Figure 7: View southwest at rear of Clubhouse.

Proshop, Wellhouse and Garage/Golfcart shed:

The Pro-shop building was, according to discussions with the current caretaker, reconstructed from an existing chicken house to serve as the Pro-shop (Figure 8 and

Figure 9). The two by four construction on two foot centers is consistent with other older chicken houses in the area. The Well House may have also existed prior to the golf course development and has had the roof and cladding maintained over the years. The Garage/Golf Cart Shed appear to have been constructed later likely in association with the development of the golf course.

We believe that a single HPIF for the suite of all three buildings would best capture the information on these buildings.



Figure 8: View northeast, overview of the Pro Shop, Well House, and Garage/Golf Cart Shed.



Figure 9: View west of the front entrance Pro-Shop.



Figure 10: View north, overview of the Well House (foreground).



Figure 11: View south, overview of the Garage/Golf Cart Shed.

Residence maintenance building:

The vacant residence and maintenance building at 6818 240th Street SE, Woodinville, is located in Snohomish County (

Figure 13 through Figure 19). According to the county assessor, the structure was built in 1910 and is a single family dwelling. The 1.5-story building has a gable roof clad in asphalt composition shingles. The walls of the single-family form are clad principally in wood over a platform frame structure (Artifacts Consulting, Inc. 2011b).

As the existing HPIF for the vacant residence has no photos, no detailed descriptions of the building or an eligibility statement we believe a new HPIF is required prior to removal of the building.



Figure 12: View southeast over the golf course from the Vacant Residence/Maintenance.



Figure 13: View west, Vacant Residence/Maintenance Shop.



Figure 14: View west close up of vacant residence.



Figure 15: View southwest of the front porch of the vacant residence.



Figure 16: View south and up the west side of the front porch



Figure 17: View south of front door of vacant residence.



Figure 18: View north of the vacant Residence/Maintenance Shop.



Figure 19: View east of vacant Residence/Maintenance Shop

Residence and Barn:

The house at 7310 240th Street SE, Woodinville, is located in Snohomish County. According to the county assessor, the structure was built in 1940 and is a single family dwelling. The 1-story building has a gable roof clad in asphalt composition shingles. The walls of the single-family form are clad principally in wood over a platform frame structure. The county assessor also reports that there are two outbuildings on the property including a barn (Artifacts Consulting, Inc. 2011c). The house is currently occupied as a single family residence (Figure 20 through Figure 26).

The house appears to be a modified chicken house and was built in at least two but likely three phases. The current asbestos shingles were laid over a rolled faux brick siding that was also used on the pump house. The current resident described how the house had originally been a chicken house and had been modified in the past to a residence. The adjacent barn was the first building on this property.



Figure 20: View southeast, overview of the 74th Ave SE property.



Figure 21: View southeast close up of residence.



Figure 22: View east of residence.



Figure 23: View east showing addition of forward half of the building.



Figure 24: View south showing decorative shingle style to match last building addition to the east.



Figure 25: View west, front door, last addition to home.



Figure 26: View east of broken asbestos shingles revealing siding that matches the pump house.



Figure 27: View northwest of the pumphouse shed located northwest of the house.

The Barn had been constructed as part of the development of the land as an agricultural property. Prior to the current property owner the land was developed as a U pick berry farm. The barn was also constructed in at least three phases. The central segment of the barn still has its loose hay rail running down the center of the ceiling and the loafing shed on the west side appears to have been built next. Given the loafing sheds and the loose hay rail it appears that this barn was originally constructed to house animals, possibly dairy cows.

The Barn is in good condition as the rood has been maintained. We believe a HPIF with an eligibility statement for this barn is necessary.



Figure 28: View south of the barn at the 74th Ave SE property.



Figure 29: North side of main segment of barn.



Figure 30: View south of west loafing shed.



Figure 31: Close up of loafing shed doors.